

When You Visit a Very Sick Friend

By Mrs. L. H. H., in Ladies' Review.

What You Must Not Do.

ON'T go to the sick room unannounced. Don't rock. Don't wear rustling silks or squeaking shoes. Don't stay more than ten or fifteen minutes. Don't say, "I have something that will particularly interest you. So and so is very ill, or has just had a terrible operation," described in detail, or "I once had a dreadful illness," described at length. Don't send books and then insist on knowing whether they have been read. Sometimes a person is too ill to read anything. Don't shake the bed or hit it in any way. Don't be so optimistic that you are unsympathetic. For instance, don't congratulate a sufferer too much on an approaching operation, even if relief is expected. People often do this and it is kinder to do the congratulating afterward. Don't be excitable, or show any intense emotion. Don't say, "What, still in bed, and you look so well!" Moreover, don't hurt if your friend is not able to see you at all.

What You Ought to Do.

Do bring at least one beautiful flower, if you can. Do wear your prettiest clothes. Do tell about things your friend will enjoy thinking about afterward. Do ask one or two interested questions about the progress of the patient's health. Do, above all, be natural, gentle, and quiet voiced. After all, it is better to make a mistake than to seem to try too hard to do the right thing. It is a comfort in it all to remember that the very fact you have called at all gives evidence of thought and kindness. If your friend is too sick to see you, send something. A package of kodak pictures, showing what you are doing, or how the children have grown, is sure to bring pleasure. I once saw such a set that was sent every week from Italy, showing the few weeks old baby in her bath, in her basket, with the Italian nurse, with the grandmother, etc. An attractive magazine, one large grape fruit, a little pillow with a linen cover, a silver spoon, some ice cream in a pasteboard box, and always and ever flowers, are among the gifts that cannot fail to carry a message of comfort and bring more brightness than you will perhaps realize.

English Newspapers And Our Own

By Henry Watterson.

JOURNALISM may be philosophy, but it is not statesmanship. It is the current chronicle, among other things, of statesmanship, real or spurious. It may be narrative or it may be doctrinal. In England it aspires to be both. With us, less so. But if it is enlightened, if it is honest, if it seeks the good of the many, it cannot blindly follow the politicians, and in England and in America, it is less and less doing so. There is a very marked difference in the make-up of the London newspapers and, let us say, the New York newspapers. None of the great dailies of London use display type as it is used in America. They affect bookwork in their typography as well as their composition.

Another point of difference much to the credit of London as against New York is the reduction of the day's news into some proportion, and the abridgment of each detail within its proper quantum. There is less "featuring;" no needless superfluity. London compresses into a paragraph what New York would amplify into a column. New York covers the field more fully. But it does this at the cost of a vast amount of the immaterial. When one has read any one of the five leading London dailies he is tolerably sure of being in possession of the history of yesterday.

The cleanliness of the London newspapers is delightful. Much of their interest and value is found in their court reports, wherein the story is set down with great particularity, without surplage. There are no exaggerations in the text and no headlining to distort the text.

In London, as in America, the leading article is beginning to play second fiddle. Whether this is the decline of strong writing, or whether it implies that the public has found out the Thunderer and where the thunder comes from, it would be hard to say. There is no reason why good editorial writing should not exercise the charm it once did, if not the power.

But good editorial writing, like good butter, must be genuine and fresh. Leading articles kept in cold storage and served, like chickens in a restaurant, on demand, deceive no one who knows the difference between hot chops and cold potatoes. The editorial should be the rationale of the day's doing. It should expound the news, giving precedence to the most important. The reader should instinctively turn to it after he has perused the despatches. Long or short, it should be sincere. While there is nothing more meretricious and grotesque than a bit of wood with a nib of lead at one end and a fool at the other—and, yet worse, a knave—the clumsiest illustrations of good sense and good feeling, hot from the hearts and brains of truthful men, responsive to the wires, and priceless.

Criminal Chemistry

By Associate Judge Werner, of the New York Court of Appeals.

AMONG all the enumerated powers of government none is more important and far-reaching than the branch of the police power through the exercise of which the state seeks to restrain and punish the adulteration of foods and foodstuffs. Of superlative importance is the vigilant and fearless exercise of that power in regulating the purveying of milk, which is at once the most natural, the most commonly used and the most easily adulterated of all the foods and beverages of civilized humanity.

The crimes of murder and theft in their usual significance might almost be counted as virtues when compared with the poisonous adulteration of foods, for the latter combines the felonious villainy of both the former, not against selected individuals, it is true, but against society at large. It is a mean and insidious crime, stealthily committed in the markets of trade by men who masquerade in the garb of good repute, but in whose breasts the qualities of honesty and morality have been stifled by the most despicable form on which the parasites of commerce wax fat at the expense of their innocent competitors and of the poor and helpless consumers.

No form of food adulteration within the field of criminal chemistry can be more deadly and far-reaching in its effects than the adulteration of milk. Other adulterated foods and beverages, which are used by persons whose powers of resistance have been developed by maturity, vary so greatly in the kind and quantity of adulteration that the ill effects from their use may be considerably minimized or altogether neutralized by regular or frequent change of diet. Not so, however, with the myriads of helpless babes for whom nature's greatest food is transformed into any artificially colored, flavored and preserved fluid which mocks at the pangs of hunger or defies the powers of digestion; that either cheats them with the appearance of nourishment, and thus deprives them of the nutritious food which they need, or fills their system with drugs that may entail upon them lifelong weakness and misery.

In the presence of such a crime humanity may well assert itself through the voice of its legislatures in the enactment of statutes designed to protect society, and as against such statutes and so-called common law rights of the individual criminals should not be so zealously hedged about by technical safeguards as to render the state helpless to effectuate a great, just and humanitarian policy.

Ingenious Device. The Icelanders have a strange but effective plan for preventing horses straying from any particular spot. If two gentlemen happen to be riding without attendants, and wish to leave their horses for any reason, they tie the head of one horse to the tail of another, and the head of this to the tail of the former. In this state it is utterly impossible for the horses to move on, either backwards or forwards. If disposed to move at all, they will be only in a circle, and even there must be mutual agreement to turn their heads the same way.

Salad Grown at Table. The experiment of serving a dinner-party with salad grown under the guests' own eyes was recently tried in Berlin. Here is the recipe: Take good germinating lettuce seed and soak it in alcohol for about six hours, sow it in an equal mixture of rich soil and unsifted lime, and place it on the table. After the soup water it with lukewarm water, whereupon it commences to sprout immediately. The thing worked like a charm, and the lettuce when plucked and prepared for eating were the size of Barcelona hats.

OFFERED \$100,000 REWARD

Offered For Conviction of a Gang of Brutes.

New York, Special.—Isidore Wormser, the millionaire banker, offered \$100,000 reward for the conviction of a gang of men who recently assaulted Annie Thornton, a domestic employed in his household. In court when five men were arraigned for the assault Mr. Wormser said: "I will give \$100,000 to have the perpetrators of this dastardly crime convicted and sent to prison."

Recently, on Miss Thornton's birthday Mr. Wormser gave her \$50 and a holiday as a reward for several years service in his household. That evening while passing a stable on the West Side, she said she was seized by two men and dragged into a stable and that about a dozen others joined them there. She did not escape from the stable until the next morning. Her health was seriously affected by her experience.

The five men arraigned were held in \$2,000 bail each and the police announced that they expected to arrest nine more men in connection with the assault.

Mutiny on High Seas.

Wilmington, N. C., Special.—A special to the Star from Southport says the schooner *Blanche H. King*, Captain J. W. Taylor, Brunswick, Ga., September 23rd to Philadelphia, put in there bringing in iron three negroes, all that remain of the crew of the four masted schooner *Harry A. Berwind*. Captain Rumill, from Mobile, September 23rd, to Philadelphia, the captain, mate, cook and an engineer having been ostensibly murdered in a mutiny at sea and their bodies thrown overboard. The body of a fourth negro of the crew was found lying on deck where he, too, had evidently been murdered. Captain Taylor, of the schooner *King*, sighted the *Berwind* early Thursday morning about thirty miles off the Cape Fear bar, and was attracted to her by the manner in which she was being steered, having several times come very near running down the *King*. A nearer approach to the *Berwind* showed that she had been practically abandoned. Captain Taylor and crew boarded the vessel and placing the two vessels off the bar, whence one of them was towed by Wilmington tugs, which have now gone for the other schooner, a gale prevailing on the outside.

The Italian Earthquake.

Rome, Special.—According to the latest official reports 300 villages were destroyed by the recent earthquake in the province of Calabria. Reconstruction work, it is estimated, will cost about \$30,000,000 and funds contributed up to the present time amount to \$400,000. The pope is much distressed because of the situation, especially now that the severity of the autumn weather is felt among the inhabitants of the stricken district. His holiness received the Right Rev. Francis Boruie, Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster, in audience and thanked him warmly for opening a collection among the clergy of Westminster, adding: "All good Catholics throughout the world should imitate him."

Governor Wright to Retire.

Washington, Special.—By reason of what appears to be dissatisfaction with the situation in the Philippines, Luke E. Wright, governor general of the Philippine commission, will retire from that position about the 1st of December. General Wright is expected to arrive in the United States during that month and is entitled to six months' leave of absence prior to the formal relinquishment of his labors as governor general.

To Force Mixed Schools.

Topeka, Kas., Special.—The State supreme court issued a writ of alternative mandamus against the board of education of Kansas City, Kas., returnable November 7, requiring said board to show cause why colored pupils are not allowed to attend school at the same hours and in the same buildings as the white pupils.

Hearst Accepts Nomination.

New York, Special.—William Randolph Hearst has made public a letter addressed to Judge Samuel Seabury, of the Municipal Ownership League, accepting the league's recent tender of a nomination for mayor of New York. The municipal convention of the organization will be held Thursday, but Mr. Hearst was offered the nomination at a meeting some days ago. His acceptance assures three majority tickets in the field this fall—the democratic, the republican and municipal ownership League.

Was There Foul Play?

New York, Special.—Police dragged the Harlem river for the body of Mrs. Katherine Duerr, who was drowned under circumstances so suspicious as to cause the arrest of Mrs. Duerr's husband, Otto, and his friend Charles Hahn. Raymond Messmer and his wife, Mary, parents of the drowned woman, declared to Coroner O'Gorman that they believed she had been a victim of foul play.

Neck Broke But Went Mile.

Cincinnati, Special.—After falling into a Big Four gravel pit near Lawrenceburg, Ind., and breaking his neck an Italian laborer, assisted by a friend, walked nearly a mile to his tent, holding his head in his hands the whole distance. Physicians found that the man's neck had been fractured at the fifth vertebra and declared the injuries will undoubtedly prove fatal.

IS LIKE LYNCH LAW

President Spencer Speaks on Railway Rate Legislation

TAKES A FIRM STAND AGAINST IT

Declares Government Regulation is Unfair, Unjust, and Opposed to the Fundamental Principles of Anglo-Saxon Jurisprudence.

Newark, N. J., Special.—That government control of railroad properties as proposed in the Esch-Townsend bill, which was considered at the last session of congress, is unfair, unjust to the railroads, opposed to the fundamental principles of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence, and is equivalent to providing by statute for the enforcement of commercial lynch law, is in substance the reply of the railroads to the agitation for railroad rate legislation, as outlined by President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern railway, in an address before the Newark board of trade. Mr. Spencer said in part:

"Up to the present time shipper and carrier have been free to work together, without political interference to facilitate the establishment of new industries; to reach out for new markets for our farmers and manufacturers; to create new communities and to maintain the prosperity of those already established, and to cooperate to the fullest possible extent to enlarge the volume of both our domestic and foreign trade.

Propose to Change System. "It is now proposed to change this system and substitute for it one in which artificial bureaucratic methods will take the place of the natural laws of trade and commerce, which have been the controlling force and evolution of the present system.

"And it must be borne in mind that it is proposed to give those enormous powers to a body on whom no responsibilities rest or can rest, for the preservation of maintenance of the railroad property, or for the discharge of financial obligations, or the fulfillment of its duties to the public as an efficient common carrier.

"The president, in his last annual message, laid special emphasis upon the necessity for doing away with rebates and for the keeping of the highways of transportation open to all upon equal terms. There is no issue or controversy before the people or congress as to whether or not rebates or secret discriminations should be stopped. No one desires more than the railway managers themselves that there should be an end to all such practices.

No Rational Suggestions. "No rational suggestions have been made, however, as to how the granting of rate making power to the interstate commerce commission could be effective to this end. A rebate or any secret discrimination device, of course, be applied to a government rate as well as to one made by the carrier.

"One of the most serious objections to the legislation proposed is that, under it a rate once fixed by the commission would continue in force indefinitely, unless changed by the commission or by the court. The carrier would, therefore, have no power to make either reductions or increases to meet new conditions.

"To place in the hands of one tribunal which is or may be prosecutor, jury and judge and at the same time executioner is equivalent to being one statute for the enforcement of commercial lynch law."

Judge Solicited for Campaign.

Washington, Special.—The charge of soliciting and accepting campaign contributions in the campaign of 1902 made against United States Circuit Court Judge Baker, of Indiana, by the Civil Service Commission, has been referred to the Department of justice by the commission. In connection with the reference the commission gave out an official statement of the case in which it was said "the statute of limitations is the only defense which can be opposed to the charge."

Gave His Body to Science.

New York, Special.—In accordance with the provisions of the will of George W. Catt, president of the Atlantic Dredging and Construction Company, who died on Sunday, at his residence here, his body was taken to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College to be dissected in the interests of science. Mr. Catt was the husband of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National Suffrage League.

Farmers Holding Cotton.

Norwood, Ga., Special.—Farmers in this section refuse to sell their cotton for less than 10 cents and are hauling it back home. Less than ten bales of cotton have been sold in both Norwood and Norwood so far this week, and the buyers are sitting around with absolutely nothing to do. The farmers in this section are all in good condition, and are able to hold indefinitely. Crops are short, about 70 per cent of last year's yield.

Wisconsin Central Sold.

Milwaukee, Special.—The Journal says: "The Wisconsin Central has been sold and the new interests are in full control. They represent big Eastern financiers and the change means that the line will finally enter Milwaukee Southern and that it will become part of a great railroad system."

TEXTILE NEWS OF INTEREST

Notes of Southern Cotton Mills and Other Manufacturing Enterprises.

Ware Shoals, S. C.—Another big Southern mill, the Ware Shoals Manufacturing company, is nearing completion. Its buildings are now completed, the machinery has been ordered and is being received at the plant for installation. This latter work is expected to be completed by November 20, and then the spindles and looms will begin to produce. The mill building is four stories high, 150 by 277 feet in size, and will have 25,000 spindles, together with 800 looms, from the Draper Company, of Hopedale, Mass. There will then remain sufficient space in the building to double the spindles when the company desires to increase its equipment. The corporation owning this mill is capitalized at \$500,000, and N. B. Dial, of Laurens, S. C., is its president.

Gaffney, S. C.—It is expected that the work of developing Gaston Shoals, a property on Broad river, about five miles from Gaffney, will be started at once. This property and other water privileges were acquired by the Gaffney Manufacturing Company some time ago, but were sold recently to a company that Mr. J. B. Cleveland, of Spartanburg, is said to be at the head of. This company had a corps of surveyors at work at the property last week and it is thought here that the work of developing will be begun in the near future. This property is considered very valuable and if properly developed it is thought that these falls will furnish water power sufficient for the manufacturing plants at Gaffney, Spartanburg, Cherokee Falls, Blacksburg, in South Carolina, and Shelby and other points in North Carolina.

Nashville, Tenn.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Warrento Cotton Mills, was held on September 30 to consider plans for that company's enterprise. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. R. Odell, of Concord, N. C.; vice-president, William Nelson; and secretary-treasurer, J. B. Morgan. Directors were chosen as follows: M. J. Smith, Edward Warner, Joseph H. Thompson, H. G. Lipscomb and A. H. Robinson, and the three officers named. This company will not be in a position to make its building ready nor to install machinery until next summer, as it has purchased the cotton mill property of the Tennessee Manufacturing Company, which is under lease for some months yet, as stated recently.

Durham, N. C.—The Durham and Southeastern Railway will soon be running trains from Durham to Apex, N. C., where this road will cross the Seaboard Air Line and connect with a road already running to a point on the Atlantic Coast Line a few miles north of Fayetteville. This road will be a great convenience to the Erwin Cotton Mill interests at Durham which have already established a large new mill and commenced the erection of a fine new town at Duke, which is on the line of this road only a short distance from its eastern terminus at Dunn, N. C. It is probable in fact that the Duke and Erwin interests have been the chief factors in the building of this road which will be of great benefit to a section of country heretofore seriously lacking in facilities for transportation of its products.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The Sun Mills will be incorporated with an authorized capital stock of \$500,000 to build and operate a cotton-rop and twine mill. John B. Cleveland, John A. Law, Walter S. Montgomery and A. W. Smith will be the directors and in charge of construction work and installation of machinery. Mr. Montgomery will be president.

San Antonio, Texas.—The contract with Del Rio people and Eastern capitalists for the erection of a large cotton mill at this place was closed on the 29th and Colonel S. G. Grimshaw, representing the capitalists, left at once for Fall River, Mass., where he will make arrangements for work to begin on the building. The plant will cost \$150,000, and work is to begin within four weeks.

Muscatagee.—The Commercial Club is negotiating with the representative of New York capitalists relative to the erection of a large textile mill, probably a cotton factory.

Marion, S. C.—It has been but a few months since the Marion Manufacturing Company began operations with its 5,000 spindles, but already it finds it necessary to add to that equipment. The company's directors met and ordered that 2,000 spindles be installed, and William Stackhouse, president, left at once for the North to buy the new equipment.

Memphis, Tenn.—Makers of textile machinery are invited to correspond with the Shelby Cotton Products Co. relative to the purchase of machinery for manufacturing cotton yarns and bleaching that product. The Shelby enterprise contemplates adding a yarn mill to its present plant to utilize the linters and waste cotton, and is prepared to receive information and estimates on the cost of the required equipments for the purposes named.

Lindale, Ga.—The Massachusetts Mills whose plant is here will make a comprehensive exhibit at the Floyd County Fair, October 10 to 14. The display will include a Draper automatic loom in operation, and also the other details of manufacture from the raw cotton to the finished product. The Massachusetts Mills in Georgia have now in operation 514 of the Draper automatic looms.

Burglars who rifle safes should be shot-gunned.

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Many Counties Have Decided to Increase the Number of Libraries Put in Operation Last Year.

Columbia, Special.—The State superintendent of education has received the annual statistical reports from all of the county superintendents except those of Anderson, Chester, Chesterfield, Colleton, Florence, Greenville, Lancaster, Laurens and Lexington. Some of these superintendents have written that their reports will be ready to send in within the next ten days.

One feature of interest in the report will be the matter of encouraging free libraries in the rural schools. Superintendent Martin Friday issued the following letter explaining the status of the library proposition: To County Superintendents and Teachers:

This office is receiving library requisitions at the rate of one a day. Now is the time to push this work. I think that the State appropriation will hold out until the end of the year, but it will be impossible to get the State money during January and February, as we have to wait for the appropriation bill. Let us hear from every first-class teacher on this important matter. Surely every one of this class can raise \$10 in order to get a \$40 library. During the past 18 months libraries have been established and increased as follows:

	Estab.	Incr.
Abbeville	10	10
Aiken	12	12
Anderson	15	6
Bamberg	8	8
Barnwell	12	1
Beaufort	3	3
Berkeley	8	1
Charleston	10	3
Cherokee	7	7
Chester	9	9
Chesterfield	6	6
Clarendon	12	12
Colleton	11	1
Darlington	12	12
Dorchester	1	1
Edgefield	13	2
Fairfield	14	2
Florence	17	17
Georgetown	2	2
Greenville	19	1
Greenwood	14	2
Hampton	9	9
Harley	12	12
Kershaw	11	11
Laurens	9	9
Lee	13	13
Lexington	9	9
Marion	22	2
Marlboro	15	2
Newberry	13	13
Oconee	14	14
Orangeburg	19	5
Pickens	10	1
Richland	30	10
Saluda	13	13
Spartanburg	23	23
Sumter	12	1
Williamsburg	8	8
Union	8	8
York	25	25

We have received notice of the building of quite a number of new school houses under the act of the last session of the legislature to encourage adequate school buildings. The comptroller general will, in a few days send out another appropriation of dispensary funds. The law provides that some of this money may be used for this purpose. This is a great opportunity for a community which needs a new school building. It gives a good opportunity also for several communities to consolidate their schools.

Please let your trustees understand that local or special taxes may be voted after January 1. There ought to be a great many such taxes voted for next year. This is the only plan under the law to replace the dispensary funds in those counties which have or may vote out the dispensaries. For the last two or three years the schools have been receiving from \$200,000 to \$250,000 from dispensary profits. This amount exceeds either the poll tax or local taxes. Local taxation is one of the best ways to raise school revenues, because it requires local interests and enthusiasm. Most of the States raise the greater part of their school funds by local taxation. While some districts have voted all the constitution allows them to vote, yet less than 20 per cent. of our school revenues is raised in this way. Let us agitate this question now, so that the people may be ready to vote by January.

Allow me again to call the attention of teachers to the teachers' reading circle. Progressive teachers should keep studying and will give renewed zeal to study with other such teachers in the township or county.

Wishing you a most successful session, I am,
Sincerely yours,
O. B. MARTIN,
State Supt. Education.

A New Telephone Company.

A new stock telephone company has been organized at Fort Lawn with 42 subscribers and bright prospects. The stockholders pay \$10 each and a rental of 40 cents per month. Mr. Less Abner is president and Mr. Chapman manager of the company. A private line has been strung to Great Falls and a regular line to Chester.

Due West Railroad Company.

A commission was issued to the corporations of the Due West railroad company, capitalized at \$22,000. The company proposes to build and operate a standard gauge railroad between Due West and Donalds. The length of the road will be four miles. The persons interested are: R. S. Galoway, Rev. James Boyce, R. C. Brownlee, N. B. Clinkscales, J. W. Wideman, P. L. Grier, J. R. Bell, E. L. Reid, J. C. Tribble, Rev. F. Y. Pressley, E. P. Kennedy and A. S. Kennedy, all of Due West.

THE C

Portsmouth

IS DONE

War in the Far East Officially With the Signatures of Czar and Mikado.

Washington, Special.—The emperor of Russia and the emperor of Japan Saturday morning signed their respective copies of the peace treaty, thus officially ending war.

Baron Rosen, the Russian ambassador, called at the state department and saw Secretary Root. While he had no official advice on the subject information had reached him to the effect that the emperor of Russia had early in the day affixed his signature to the treaty.

A few minutes after noon Minister Takahira appeared at the state department with a message stating that the emperor of Japan had signed the treaty at Tokyo. A cablegram was immediately dispatched to Spencer Eddy charge of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, who was instructed to inform the Russian foreign office that the emperor of Japan had signed the treaty.

St. Petersburg, By Cable.—The treaty of peace was signed Saturday though the representative of the foreign office refused to make any official statement on parchment with the French and English text in parallel columns, was sent by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff to Peterhof, where the ceremony of signing took place.

Paris, By Cable.—Premier Rouvier, acting on behalf of the Russian government, cabled M. Harmand, the French minister at Tokyo, to inform the Japanese government that the emperor of Russia had signed the peace treaty, thus completing Russia's part in the conclusion of peace between that country and Japan.

DEATH OF SIR HENRY IRVING.

Attack of Syncope After Return to Hotel On Conclusion of Performance at Bradford, England. Cause of Death at 11:30 O'clock Friday Night.

London, By Cable.—Sir Henry Irving died suddenly at Bradford Friday night. The death of the distinguished actor was totally unexpected. He was engaged in a tour of the provinces, appearing nightly, and a few days ago spoke at a public meeting in advocacy of the movement for a municipal theatre.

Sir Henry played as usual at Bradford, and returned from the theatre to his hotel, where he was seized with an attack of syncope, dying at 11:30 o'clock.

Irving's last appearance was as "Becket," in Lord Tennyson's play of that name.

The Associated Press received the following telegram from Sir Henry Irving's manager, Bran Stoker: "Very terrible news. Sir Henry Irving had an attack of syncope after returning from the theatre to the hotel and died suddenly."

Ready For General Passenger Agents.

Mexico City, Special.—The committee having in charge the entertainment of the members of the General Passenger Agents' Association of America has completed all arrangements for the care of the party from the time of their arrival at the border until they reach this city, where they will hold their convention from October 17 to 21 inclusive.

Five Swept Overboard.

New York, Special.—Five lives are known to have been lost and more than 30 persons injured, some of them seriously, on the Cunard line steamer *Campania* last Wednesday when a gigantic wave rolled over the steamer and swept across a deck thick with steerage passengers. John Graham of Milwaukee was one of the passengers washed overboard and lost. He was traveling in the steerage. In addition to the name of John Graham the Cunard line officials gave out the following names of steerage passengers who were washed overboard.

River Craft's Fatal Mishap.

Vicksburg, Special.—Heavily loaded with freight and with a crew of 25 men, the steamer *Elk*, while backing out from the city landing struck a snag and sunk in 20 feet of water. From five to ten negro rowers were drowned, but the exact number will probably not be known for several days. The loss of the boat cargo is estimated at \$25,000, partly insured. The *Elk* is a local steamer, which has been plying between this point and Davis Bend.

Holston Methodist Conference Praises President.

Bristol, Va., Special.—The Holston Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in session here unanimously adopted a resolution commending President Roosevelt's efforts in behalf of peace between Japan and Russia. Bishops Hoss and Duncan of the Southern Methodist church, were both present at the conference.

Slight Fire on Governor's Island.

New York, Special.—A slight fire started Sunday in the bakery of Castle Williams, on Governor's Island, in which there are about 300 military prisoners, most of whom were exercising in the court yard. The prisoners formed a bucket brigade and had the blaze out before the fire company arrived. The damage is small.